

A
CONTINUATION
OF
HUDIBRAS
IN
TWO CANTOS.
WRITTEN in the TIME
OF THE
UNHAPPY CONTEST
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA,

IN 1777 and 1778.

By Joseph Peart

L O N D O N:
Printed in the Year MDCCLXXVIII.

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A
CONTINUATION
OF
HU D I B R A S.

A
CONTINUATION

OF
HUBBARD

TWO VOLUMES

WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR

OF THE
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

BY THE AUTHOR

LONDON:

Printed in the Year 1841

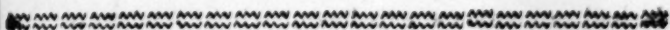
(I)



C . A N T O

T H E

F I R S T.



WHEN Hudribas's cause of Dudgeon,
W Had scarcely got one foot to budge'on,
But all the presbyters were routed,
Or by the royal party scouted,
When ev'ry church and hall resounded, 5
With curses on fanatic roundhead,
When holy cropt ears were despis'd,
And large full bottoms only priz'd ;
Sir Hudibras and many more,
That fought upon religion's score, 10
Conven'd a Presbyterian meeting,
(They dare not sit the open street in,
B But

But could improve their arts and wiles
 Beneath the covert of pantiles :)
 There the desponding congregation, 15
 No longer doom'd to rule the nation,
 The knight address'd, by way of preacher,
 Or rather as politic teacher.—
 But first assist me mirthful muse !
 To tell as other poets use, 20
 The names of those who took their places
 And shew'd their hypocritic faces ;
 First, Prynn appear'd, and tho' I fear
 He had not any ears to hear,
 Since fate had cruelly bereft'em, 25
 And on a lofty pulpit left'em,
 Yet he'd a tongue in whole condition,
 And hands to write and spread sedition.
 Bastwick in self-same plight came next,
 And with the like misfortune vex ; 30
 With him his dear companion Burton,
 With this ear whole—and that a hurt one.
 Next follow'd a long train of those,
 Who genealogists suppose,
 Descend from men averse to marry, 35
 From John, from Tom, from Will and Harry,
 Their children being such-a-one's-son,
 As Will's son, Harry's son and John's son,

And

And to descend to Grandson from son,
We shant omit the name of Tom's son ; 40
A mighty name by fate intended,
When their ill-fortune should be mended,
(For oft to good from ill she varies)
To grace the best of secretaries.—
Then crowded in, at least by dozens, 45
The sons, the brother's and the cousins,
Of those who late their monarch tried,
And got the name of Regicide.
Nor shall the muse forget to notice,
The names of *Adams, Hancock, Otis,* 50
With more for pride of heart to rankle in,
As *Cushing, Silas Deane, and Franklin* ;
Whose sage descendants we shall see,
Shine forth in the next century,
Proving their wishes to inherit 55
That discontented factious spirit,
Disguis'd with hypocritic zeal,
I'th' name of love of common weal,
That principle republican,
Or levelling 'twixt man and man, 60
That shone so bright in their ancestors,
Th' above-mentio'nd dissenting Nestors,
Who thus destroy'd subordination,
And of all laws depriv'd the nation,

Of all the ancient laws o'th' land, 65
 But what their rigid wills command ;
 Until the friends o'th' constitution,
 Had gain'd sufficient resolution ;
 Then at the death of that fly Hector,
 Stil'd, England's commonwealth protector, 70
 They rose with courage stout and hearty,
 Upon the drooping, headless party ;
 Again brought home their lawful lord,
 Their laws and liberties restor'd,
 And brought the puritannic crew, 75
 To that desponding point of view,
 In which we see them at the meeting,
 When Hudibras had giv'n them greeting.
 And as that greatest of all bards,
 Whose mem'ry fame so well rewards, 80
 Such fine descriptive lines has giv'n,
 Of Satan that was newly driv'n,
 Out of the Heav'n of Heav'ns to dwell,
 In regions of despair and Hell,
 Where after he a-while had laid,
 Quite stunn'd, astonish'd and dismay'd,
 He rose—and his new realms survey'd :
 And having for himself regretted,
 As well as those he had abetted,

} 85
 }

The

The fatal loss they had sustain'd, 90
 And such a dismal change obtain'd ;
 He call'd his brother devils round him,
 Who felt some joy that they had found him ;
 And soon advis'd them, tho' ambition
 Had lost its aim,—to sow sedition ; 95
 By guile, by fraud, and close design,
 The works of God to undermine,
 And well-designing men to lead,
 To vice, to folly and misdeed.

So Hudibras in imitation ; 100
 Or what some call an instigation,
 Of that designing prince of fiends,
 In self-same way address'd his friends :—
 “ Brethren, in meaning ! strict dissenters !
 “ Since fate and fortune prove tormentors, 105
 “ (Tho' for some time—we play'd our part
 “ With matchless skill—and fraudulent art,
 “ And prov'd the strife not then inglorious,
 “ When king and peers bow'd down before us,)
 “ Yet in the end th' event was dire, 110
 “ Of that no better proof require
 “ Than the great length of ev'ry face,
 “ I see affected with disgrace :
 “ But who could think the king bereft
 “ Of crown,—had got so many left, 115

To

“ To aid his cause instead of ours,
 “ Or even to withstand our pow’rs ?
 “ Or who could yet believe or fear,
 “ That such close hypocrites as we are,
 “ Could fail to work upon the people, 120
 “ And beat down king again and steeple ?
 “ But since this Charles, restor’d again,
 “ Securely has begun his reign,
 “ Upheld therein beyond dispute,
 “ By ancient usage and repute : 125
 “ Since him ’tis own’d we find a Tartar in,
 “ And may dread hanging, drawing, quart’ring,
 “ If we should dare again by force,
 “ T’ oppose or interrupt his course ;
 “ Our better part remains as yet, 130
 “ By which we may advantage get,
 “ By fraud conceal’d and guile unnoted,
 “ Our int’rest may be yet promoted ;
 “ By that perhaps we may obtain,
 “ What force might venture at in vain : 135
 “ At length our enemies may know,
 “ Those who by fighting overthrow,
 “ Yet overcome but half their foe.—
 “ More realms than one may be possess’d,
 “ I see one rising in the West, 140
 “ Which

" Which Charles in infant state supplies,
 " By name of English Colonies,
 " With all their wants can well demand,
 " Transported from this fruitful land,
 " And shews them equal care and love, 145
 " To that his English subjects prove :
 " Thither let us repair and fix,
 " With natives and with transports mix,
 " Bend low to him who gave us quarter,
 " And pray for privilege and charter, 150
 " Raising by slow degrees our numbers,
 " And nursing hate, that never slumbers:
 " Until our sons—or childrens sons,
 " Increas'd like Vandals, Goths or Huns,
 " May throw their long dependence off, 155
 " And at Old England laugh and scoff ;
 " Pretending to forget the tye,
 " They gain'd their situation by.—
 " Then those possessed of no estate, or
 " Expectance,—shall claim rights of nature, 160
 " Insist that all men are born free,
 " And have a right to liberty :
 " Some meaning liberty of taking,
 " Part of what fortune made mistake in,
 " Bestowing blindly upon others, 165
 " Less worthy than themselves and brothers.
 " Some

“ Some meaning liberty of living,
 “ By law protected—without giving,
 “ Or being made to give or grant,
 “ One penny to the nation’s want, 170
 “ To pay th’ expences of that state,
 “ Under whose influence they grew great.
 “ Most meaning liberty of using
 “ The name—all order to confuse in,
 “ Thus anarchy and mischief brewing, 175
 “ And rising on the realm’s undoing.
 “ But whatsoever their reason may be,
 “ By “ *Crede quod habes et habe,*”
 “ By fools they may be understood,
 “ To act on grounds and reasons good ; 180
 “ Make them believe they have a reason,
 “ That war against the king’s no treason.—
 “ No rogue that e’er was hang’d at Tyburn,
 “ (Whether a vulgar wretch or high-born)
 “ Suppose him to have common sense, 185
 “ But for his crime finds some pretence :
 “ To rob—necessity compels him ;
 “ To ravish,—heat of blood impels him ;
 “ To murder and assassination,—
 “ Abuse is ample provocation ; 190
 “ To smuggle and defraud the crown,—
 “ Keeps prices of provisions down ;

“ To

- “ To riot and to break the windows,
“ And frighthen all the maids within doors,
“ Is love of liberty for ever,— 195
70 “ Divides the stupid from the clever,
“ And shews to all who mark it well,
“ How much a patriot may excell,
“ (One of true fire—a hearty blade)
“ Those heavy plodders in their trade, 200
75 “ Who aim to pay,—to whom they’re debtors,
“ And leave the nation to their betters;
“ So guided by this happy notion,
“ Our sons beyond th’ Atlantic Ocean,
“ Taught the sweet poison to imbibe, 205
80 “ By some of the abovesaid tribe;
“ (Who ’stead of hanging on a string,
“ Not doom’d by destiny to swing,
“ But by a better fortune courted,
“ May have the luck to be transported,) 210
85 “ This boasted privilege may claim,
“ Of giving things another name.—
“ For instance should the English people,
“ (Who to our tiles prefer a steeple)
“ Having the strongest efforts made, 215
“ To guard their Colonies in trade;
“ And prov’d their ardor to advance
“ Against the force of Spain and France;
“ Laying

„ Laying out millions of their own,
 „ For distant subjects of the throne, 220
 „ (The British throne, whose rights to guard
 „ To some may seem its own reward,)
 „ Should they, my friends!—observe—I say,
 „ Be doom'd to conquer in the fray,
 „ And by their loss of gold and blood, 225
 „ Work out to our descendants—good :
 „ Yet, if these future Englishmen,
 „ Should ask one shilling for their ten,
 „ To be by law repaid, by those
 „ Who had been guarded from their foes,
 „ And thus preserv'd from low subjection, 230
 „ To hostile arms—by their protection.
 „ Nay, should they ask them for a penny,
 „ —Our children (scarce excepting any)
 „ Shall rise, and to a man refuse,
 „ To pay for what they will not chuse; 235
 „ Calling—(as prov'd by our tradition)
 „ A claim like this, an imposition,
 „ A cruel plan,—in freedom's spite,
 „ Of forcing people to do right.
 „ And as you know in every state, 240
 „ There must be some—among the great,
 „ Some, who by envious hate tormented,
 „ For want of place are discontented,
 „ And

- 220 " And therefore are resolv'd in spite, 245
 " To vote that wrong—the king thinks right;
 " (Tho' against him—by name, they vent
 ' No anger—but 'gainst government.)
 " Copying a well wrote play, wherein 250
 " A maid, tries many ways to win
 225 " A gay inconstant to her arms,
 " And own the magic of her charms,
 " Persuades his father to put on 255
 " The dress and name of Spanish Don,
 " Claiming the fair one for his bride,
 " In hopes to raise her lover's pride;
 230 " But he—soon finding the deceit,
 " Sees plain enough,—but will not see't; 260
 " And in a quarrel well pretended,
 " Appearing to be much offended,
 " Upon his fire disguis'd, bestows,
 235 " As if on Spaniard hearty blows:
 " And when in language most submits, 264
 " The father tells him who he is,
 " The cunning youth for some old score,
 " Only belabours him the more,
 240 " For daring as he says—to claim,
 " In masquerade so grave a name. 270
 " Just so when statesmen known to bring,
 " The sense and meaning of the king,
 " Explain

- " Explain that meaning in the senate,
 " Cry opposition—what are th' men at ?
 " Do all the ministers determine 275
 " To have our coffers gnaw'd by vermin,
 " Are they not stupid, weak and blund'ring ?
 " Are not all other nations wond'ring,
 " What they have been and are about ?
 " That they are in, and we are out ?— 280
 " So in the age which I foresee,
 " Some great men shall with rogues agree,
 " Not much approving them as friends,
 " But to obtain their private ends,—
 " To use them as a kind of ladder, 285
 " (Making things sad appear much sadder)
 " On which again to mount the state,
 " And change the little to the great ;
 " Rising upon the crown's disgraces,
 " And gaining by sedition,—places ;— 290
 " Which they must have,—because forsooth,
 " They and they only know the truth.
 " (And so they may, our maxim cries,
 " If truth in secret falsehood lies.)
 " And with these motives, strange to tell, 295
 " When foul rebellion born in hell,
 " Aided by black ingratitude,
 " Shall be found hard to be withstood.

" Against

" Against this realm shall boldly rage,
 " Those who the fury should assuage, 300
 275 " And save their mother earth from ruin,
 " Shall still be new potations brewing,
 " T' intoxicate the frantic crew,
 " Who first from them good omens drew,
 " Subordination to disclaim, 305
 280 " And laugh at legislations name.—
 " In this confusion of affairs,
 " Fortune shall smile upon our heirs,
 " They shall be first in the promotion
 " Of civil war, and strange commotion, 310
 285 " Rising therein to new made pow'rs,
 " Such as of late were some of ours,
 " The new republic then shall mend on't,
 " And bear the stile of independant ;
 " Tradesmen of ev'ry occupation, 315
 290 " Shall then be lords of a new nation,
 " Members of Congress,—by the fates,
 " Doom'd to be rulers of the states.
 " Lawyers and their attendant bums,
 " Shall turn their parchment into drums, 320
 295 " Instead of bags, long briefs and deeds,
 " Shall think of banners—neighing steeds,
 " Swords, gun-powder and cannon shot,
 " To send poor Englishmen to pot.—

" Some

" Some gen'als too of matchless skill, 425
 " Shall rise from brothers of the quill,
 " And ruin'd men, releas'd from duns,
 " Shall live by rifle barrell'd guns,
 " With which from trees or broken wall,
 " They'll aim the death devoting ball, 330
 " At men of highest rank 'mong those,
 " To whom they'll give the name of foes.—
 " And though such dastardly behaviour,
 " May be detested by the braver,
 " As bitt'rest enemies are right in, 335
 " The fair and honest mode of fighting :
 " To rifle men, all honour's laws
 " Give way, in such a noble cause,
 " They'll think the only way to war well,
 " Is first to kill with rifle barrell, 340
 " And when the victim is laid low,
 " They'll rifle then his pockets too.---
 " Let then my friends your hopes be great, }
 " Of what is promis'd us by fate, }
 " And quick prepare to emigrate. 345
 " When settled on the destin'd shore,
 " Ponder my sayings o'er and o'er,
 " Train up your sons in detestation,
 " And hate unchang'd of th' English nation ;
 " Prepare

425 " Prepare them by dissembling well, 350
" To hope the days which I foretell ;
" When time is ripen'd for the task,
" Sudden to throw away the mask,
" And aim with steady resolution,
330 " Again to change the constitution." — 355

Thus spoke the knight, and free consent,
From ear to ear, in murmurs went,
Not one of all the num'rous party,
But in the plan was strong and hearty.
335 The meeting ended, thus approving, 360
They soon were busied in removing ;
Some sail'd to Massachusset's Bay,]
And some to Pennsylvania ;
Some settled on Virginia's Strand,
340 And other's fix'd in Maryland ; 365
Tn Jersey some begun their work,
Others were seated in New York ;
A few were left in England's realm,
To watch the guiders of the helm,
345 By letters here, and thither going, 370
To tell what each of them were doing: —
Suppose them keeping the remembrance
Of hatred---hid in loyal semblance,
For many rolling years intent,
Their strength and numbers to augment, 375
Suppose

Suppose them yearly to succeed,
 Spreading their tenets and their breed,
 Waiting with patience, till some fell one,
 Should sound the trumpet of rebellion :
 Suppose above a century past, 380
 The wish'd occasion comes at last. —
 'Twas in the reign of George the Second,
 (Whose vict'ries may well be reckon'd,
 The highest honour to his name ;
 Preserv'd by everlasting fame :) 385
 The first occasion was presented
 For all the factious discontented,
 To brew that mischief which of old,
 Had been by Hudibras foretold.
 Which in the reign of George the Third, 390
 (A name by all bad men abhorr'd,
 Because it must be understood,
 The wicked never like the good,)
 Was to be carried to a head,
 Beyond what Hudibras had said. — 395
 In seventeen hundred, fifty five,
 The French (who seldom see us thrive,
 But envy and ambition brings,
 A contest 'twixt the neighb'ring kings :)
 Begun the public peace to break, 400
 And part of our possessions take :

Erecting

Erecting num'rous battlements
 And forts—t'attack those settlements,
 Which in America in part,
 Were held by men of loyal heart 405
 But mostly by that hollow tribe,
 The muse has ventur'd to describe;
 Who were the first in their distress,
 To ask with due submissiveness,
 Their mother England's speedy aid, 410
 Which was receiv'd as soon as pray'd.—
 Yet in th' outset of the contest,
 Their factious spirit stood confest,
 Disputing with their governors,
 When th' enemy was at their doors, 415
 Refusing to obey the crown,
 Or pay,—tho' to support their own.—
 Britain, too gen'rous to permit,
 E'en her worst subjects to submit
 To France's arbitrary sway, 420
 Fought boldly for America;
 Never in all the dire alarms,
 That tried the force of British arms,
 Did they so many conquests gain,
 As well by land, as on the main, 425
 Ne'er was a proud, ambitious foe,
 By constant losses brought so low,

Oblig'd at length,—on peace concluded,
 From Canada to be precluded : —
 In other matters too submitting, 430
 To what Great Britain should think fitting.
 Yet Britain felt and feels this hour,
 The vast exertion of her pow'r,
 To give ungrateful yankees aid,
 Cost more than e'er can be repaid ; 435
 Millions were added to that debt,
 Which Englishmen will ne'er forget. —
 For since the sums that then were spent,
 Were not the nation's own, but lent,
 The principal remains a weight, 440
 To cramp and clog the wheels of state :
 For all the taxes and assessments,
 On lands, on messuages and casements,
 On commerce, cloaths, on drink and victual.
 May often chance to be too little, 445
 To pay the necessary cost,
 And save our fame from being lost.
 Because those sums are first applied
 (Plague on our ancestors high pride)
 To pay the interest of each million, 450
 (To name the whole's enough to kill one)
 They borrow'd on the nation's credit,
 'Twas all the same as if they had it. —

With

With it they purchas'd fame and glory,
As you may read in England's story, 455
30 Sav'd their allies and other things,
And brought full low the pride of kings.
Glory indeed and satisfaction,
To them that conquer'd in each action :
But to their children and grandchildren,
35 It seems at first---strange and bewild'ring, 460
And hard indeed---to make us pay
For ev'ry foe, they chose to slay.—
Well may they seem a warlike nation,
That fight upon anticipation, 465
49 Raise mighty fleets and armies large,
For after-born—to pay the charge ;
These are arcana,—that call louder,
To be found out than James's Powder :
For tho' mens fevers he made a trade of, 470
45 And told them, careless what 'twas made of,
To swallow—mixt with what they wou'd
A something that would do them good,
Yet as experience more than wit,
Explain'd the secret benefit, 475
50 'Tis universally receiv'd
Because its use is so believ'd ;
Nor sick men know that ev'ry grain,
Some hidden virtue doth contain,
That

That shall restore, as 'twere by stealth, 480
 The greatest of all blessings, health.—
 Yet 'twould be difficult to prove,
 (To Those, at least, who money love ;
 Or Those who have but little of it,
 And live by trade and honest profit.) 485
 That it is good for Them—to set
 A part of what they hardly get ;
 And that their int'rest is concern'd,
 To pay for conquests dearly earn'd
 Eighty or ninety years ago,— 490
 By men whose names they scarcely know.
 Knowing no more o'th' grand alliance,
 To set great Lewis at defiance
 (Lewis the fourteenth of the name,
 Who aim'd at universal fame, 495
 Or rather aim'd as authors say,
 At universal power and sway).
 Than now an honest man can tell,
 If Dr. Price means ill, or well,
 Their brain not finding tho' they rack it, 500
 The cause of fighting at Malplaquet,
 Oudenarde, Blenheim, Ramilies,
 And twenty names as hard as these,
 Dealing out slaughter, blows and wounds,
 To keep a king in proper bounds: 505
 Nor

Nor why their Sire's spent future treasure,
And ran in debt—to pay at leisure,
Lest one man's pride should grow too high
To let them keep their property.
Many who pay for't at this day, 510
If askt the reason, could not say.
Unless their Fathers like Church-wardens
Spent pounds, to save the parish farthings.
For oft those great parochial Peers,
(I should have call'd them Overseers, 515
Who can as easy raise a rate,
As any minister of state,
And serve at least t'epitomize
The ways of men more great and wise.)
Will lay out more in sessions suits, 520
And legal settlement disputes,
For fear one Pauper should be brought
Into the parish, more than ought;
Than would maintain at least a score,
Of their own true undoubted poor; 525
Spending their money quia timent,
And think there's reason, tho' no rhyme in't.
Nay, even should they spy a woman,
Who having trusted to her trueman,
By ways and means I cannot tell ye, 530
Raising the size of tell-tale belly.

Im-

Immediately a hot pursuit,
 Is after the two-legged brute,
 At great expence Church-warden errant;
 Instead of jav'lin arm'd with warrant; 535
 With constable instead of squire,
 Sallies with steeds he's forc'd to hire,
 (For pleasant jaunt no bad pretence,
 The parish pays the whole expence).
 Tho' with two steeds as said before,
 Yet not as 'twas in days of yore,
 Knight riding first, his rank being higher,
 And follow'd by attendant squire; 540
 No, both together now-a-days,
 Sit cheek by joll in a post-chaise,
 And having vanquish'd the offender,
 Who prov'd himself of the male gender;
 Take him between 'em or aside,
 And either force him to a bride,
 Thro' courtship rather rude and bearish, 550
 To save her honour and the parish:
 Or get him sent for recollection
 To strict confinement or correction;
 Unless some friend, or kind relation,
 Will join at indemnification.
 In any one of these succeeding
 S ewing his skill, his parts, and breeding,
 (Tho' mean time all the poor want feeding)

Triumphant Overseer labours,
 To prove his wisdom to his neighbours. 560
 And quickly changes from protector
 Of parish rights—to a collector.
 Explaining first his clever way,
 Of having paid, lest he should pay,
 " Good and dear friends," (kind words observe!
 A mode from which men never swerve,
 But speak in language sweet as honey,
 When their design is to get money.)
 " Tho' the last rate was ample deem'd,
 " And in my eye sufficient seem'd, 570
 " To pay for all those poor among us,
 " That without scruple did belong us,
 " Yet to get rid of interlopers,
 " And save your parish from new paupers,
 " By spirit and good management, 575
 " The sum we rais'd before is spent,
 " And tho' the present cost was large,
 " Success has sweeten'd all the charge ;
 " So now, I hope, you all are willing,
 " To pay 'ith pound the other shilling." 380
 The ministers of many a king,
 Have gloried in the self same thing ;
 Tax upon tax they vote to levy,
 Rais'd by distress without replevy,

To

To pay for many an expedition, 585
 Which prudent men might well cry pish on.
 Not seeing tho' kind Heav'n shou'd bless,
 The undertaking with success,
 What real advantage would be brought,
 From victories so dearly bought. 590
 Yet tho' this often is the case,
 As might be prov'd in proper place:
 There have been times when resolution,
 To save a happy constitution,
 From many a traiterous offender,
 Joining a papist and pretender,
 To whom a neighb'ring Romish court,
 Had granted favour and support;
 Times when the efforts of the nation,
 To save us from a French invasion,
 Justly and rightly were exerted;
 That cause no good man e'er deserted.
 No good man now wou'd grudge to pay,
 The legal int'rest to defray,
 To such rich men who chose to lend, 610
 To bring about so good an end.---
 There was a time above related,
 When French ambition never fated,
 Spurr'd them to be unjust invaders
 Of England's subjects,---Yankee traders; 615

In their support for us to fight,
Americans must own was right :
Americans will also say, —

That we alone had right to pay. —

But after being thus preserv'd, 620

From what they since have well deserv'd,

Could it be thought that men endued

With the least sense of gratitude,

Would in so short a time forget,

A just and everlasting debt ? 625

A debt that not alone arose,

By thus releasing them from foes,

But from the principles of nature,

Implanted in each human creature,

From Heav'n's command, that bids the young, 630

To honour those from whence they sprung ?

But now, as told by th' hypocrite,

Whose sayings Butler ably writ,

The opportunity was ripe,

To follow their great archetype : 635

And as the ancient Poets tell,

Hypocrisy was born in hell,

Ingratitude's beginning trace,

You'll find it sprung from the same place ;

And as it cannot be denied, 640

The first revolting angel's pride,

To

To such ungrateful war gave birth,
 As had not then been match'd on earth.
 Yet in one quarter of the world,
 Where rebel banners are unfurl'd, 645
 Those fabricators of disaster,
 That arm against so good a master;
 Those Nero's who in fellowship,
 Their mother's bowels tear and rip,
 From thence a black example drew, 650
 And keep th' original in view. —
 Have I not read when scarcely able,
 A tale like this by way of fable?
 A countryman in season cold
 That nipt alike the tame and bold, 655
 A viper on the ground perceiv'd,
 Starv'd and almost of life bereav'd,
 Soft pity fill'd his tender breast,
 And joy to succour the distress,
 He took th' unshelter'd reptile in, 660
 And plac'd it next his glowing skin;
 The vital heat with ease was caught,
 And life restor'd, as quick as thought:
 But mark how worthy to be scorn'd,
 The little wretch the gift return'd, 665
 The road of thankful praises missing,
 Fell to his way of anger, hissing,

Rose on his friend and would have flung him,
 But from his reach the farmer flung him,
 With honest indignation fill'd, 670
 Th' ungrateful animal he kill'd.

Was he not right, ye yankees! tell me,—
 Does not confusion overwhelm ye?
 Think of Great Britain, if you hate her,
De vobis fabula narratur 675

And of the devil there's no proof,
 Better than sight of cloven hoof.

Have you not arm'd by false pretence,
 'Gainst those that bled in your defence?
 In body bled—and what is worse, 680

Bled to the bottom of the purse?
 Have you not told a thousand lies
 In print,—to prove your conduct wise;
 Yet any man the least sagacious,
 Can shew each argument fallacious. 685

And if an allegoric fiction,
 Is not enough to bring conviction,
 The muse an argument alledges;
 From what oft happens in the hedges.—

Sometimes a hawk—(an idle elf 690
 That will not labour for itself,
 But lives like some of your dear brothers,
 By pirating and eating others).

Pregnant

Pregnant with eggs, by nature prest,
 Will lay them in a sparrow's nest ; 695
 And leave the young—that from the tread,
 Want only to be hatch'd and bred,
 To take their chance for incubation,
 For nourishment and education.—
 The little tender-hearted sparrow, 700
 (Not guided by distinctions narrow
 To modern patriots only known)
 Hatches the young ones with its own ;
 Broods them from wet in rainy weather,
 Feeds them and brings them up together : 705
 But mark the cruel thankless spirit,
 The hawks from their fell breed inherit,
 No sooner are the young ones grown,
 To feel superior strength their own,
 But they first tread the weaker under, 710
 Devour them all, as you would plunder ;
 And when the anxious mother comes,
 Loaded with worms, with seeds, or crumbs,
 Seize on her—in the act of feeding,
 Repay her nursing care with bleeding ; 715
 Doom her—whose warmth first gave 'em breath,
 To slaughter—and a cruel death.
 And you, your mother-country's curse,
 Than hawks to sparrows ten times worse,

They

They only kill'd a foster-mother, 720
You wound your own—and many a brother.
Hawks are at best but birds of prey,
When instinct calls them, they obey ;
Not having power to distinguish,
When they should seize and when relinquish : 725
Yet they to cruel actions prone,
By instinct taught—preserve their own ;
But you have reason to preside,
Your actions and your thoughts to guide ;
You have affections, feeling, sense, 730
To guard you from a false pretence.
Yet have you paid the least attention,
To any thing but what good men shun ?
Have you not callous been to reason,
Lift'ning to cruelty and treason ? 735
Have you not done your best endeavour,
To separate yourselves for ever
From this great realm?—to which you know,
Allegiance and good-will you owe ?
And day by day are you not aiming, 740
By many a falsity proclaiming,
To bring about Great Britain's ruin,
Forcing thereby your own undoing ?
And all for what ? but to give way
To that strange motive to betray, 745
That

That hard ungen'rous turn of mind,
 That marks your presbyterian kind?
 That stubborn, obstinate intent,
 T' oppose the legal government?
 Learning from father unto son,
 To construe wrong—what's said or done,
 Saying you're injur'd—when befriended,
 And finding ill—when good's intended.
 But what shou'd sense with folly do,
 Or why address myself to you?
 Rather let those my verses read,
 Whom your strange conduct would mislead;
 For many an honest worthy man,
 Tho' bred and born American,
 Many a lover of the laws,— 760
 Is forc'd to aid your frantic cause,
 When all your rebel force is gather'd,
 Lest he be stript, be tarr'd and feather'd.
 " For true and faithful's sure to lose,
 " Which way soever the game goes, 765
 " And whether parties lose or win,
 " Is always nick'd—or else hedg'd in,
 " While pow'r usurp'd, like stol'n delight,
 " Is more bewitching, than the right,
 " And when the times begin to alter, 760
 " None rise so high, as from the halter."

If you dislike the last quotation,
(As hinting at a transportation)
If words like these are interdicted,
By some—who were before convicted; 775
No longer let my words transgress
On you and your perfidiousness. —
Let those alone the lines peruse,
Who hate that cause that mischief brews;
Detest those underhand offenders, 780
That become spoilers 'stead of menders.
Ye men of honour, truth and justice,
In you the nation's hope and trust is,
To you the muse in easy strain,
Rebellion's progress shall explain; 785
Pursue the story of that race,
Which she before begun to trace. —
And first to pay a due respect,
To the promoter of the sect,
In mentioning what came to pass, 790
Begin we—with Sir Hudibras,
Who being far beyond a boy-age,
(*Id est*—too old to go a voyage)
In England was allow'd to tarry,
Tho' also too advanc'd to marry, 795
By which the party were depriv'd,
Of any children that surviv'd.

But

But tho' from this life he retreated,
 Before his presage was compleated,
 He left a sister to succeed,
 Without the name—to keep the breed,
 Who married to a Kentish man,
 A strict and zealous partisan :——
 Their union was not *fine prole*,
 But as I think i'th' fourth degree,
 From them in a streight line descended,
 A pair that never can be mended,
 Tho' male and female politicians,
 Or as some call them state physicians ;
 Not man and wife, sister and brother,
 So like you'd scarce know one from t'other,
 If both appeared in the same dress,
 Perhaps the female's rather less,
 I mean in stature---than the man,
 By no means less republican,
 As her inflammatory pages,
 Shall tell to this and future ages :
 The man of visage dark,——had he been
 A Roman——wou'd be chosen tribune,
 And now would chuse himself I guess,
 To be depicted in the dress,
 More joy to him than to be fainted,
 And some declare the picture's painted.

Truth will come out before I mean it,
And since it must——myself have seen it. 825

800 Seen all that factious zeal untam'd
For which Rome's tribunes were so fam'd ;
That busy, discontented guest,
Sedition——pointedly exprest,

The features a true likeness shewing, 830

805 The crimson toga loosely flowing ;
Of such a principle possess,

In red robes longing to be dress,

He left the name of country squire,

And in the city mounted higher ;—— 835

810 From vulgar votes, becoming great,

And rising to a magistrate,

Using his influence to spread,

Suspicion, jealousy and dread

Of arbitrary power increasing, 840

815 Cruel oppression never ceasing,

The subjects liberties invaded,

And law and equity blockaded.

With other ills that threat the nation,

Tho' all without the least foundation.—— 845

820 Yet to the mob---who have not sense

To judge 'tween truth and false pretence,

The observations seem'd alarming,

And stirr'd them on, almost to arming ;

D

Parading

Parading lawless thro' the street, 850
 Abusing ev'ry one they meet.—
 To aid this broil there was another,
 But not a presbyterian brother,
 For his religion was so small,
 'Twere fair to say---he'd none at all, 855
 Unless he made a sacrifice
 To any heathen god of vice,
 As jolly Bacchus god of liquor,
 Or was vicegerent of old nick here ;
 Or was a worshipper of Merc'ry's, 860
 God of impostors, cheats and lies :
 For he in truth was never shock'd in,
 The variance of Christian doctrine,
 Nor studied which was th' best opinion,
 Whether the Arian,—or Arminian ; 865
 All were alike abstruse and mystical,
 To him whose thoughts,—were atheistical ;
 Who daily prov'd his fav'rite theme,
 Was the blest virgin to blaspheme,
 In terms so shockingly absurd, 870
 As devils must have blush'd t' have heard :
 And yet as if too proud to own,
 That guilt within his breast was sown,
 He never consciously look'd down ; — }

850 Nor could he since his mother bore him 875
Look uprightly or straight before him,
Altho' 'tis said he sometimes tried,
But fate still cast his eyes aside. —
Some said he did so for the nonce,
855 But could look ev'ry way at once : 880
In short the learn'd in men and book,
Could scarce say—which way he did look :
But tho' not born t' excel in fight,
He had assurance and could write ;
860 And could much easier pen a libel, 885
Than read a pray'r book or the bible.
He truth and falsehood so confounded,
With such abuse his works abounded,
Religious subjects so obscene in,
865 Of king so trait'rous was his meaning, 890
That he was sued for the offence,
And dare not stand on his defence ;
But fled from justice, and became
An Out-law, and a branded name.
870 Yet even this He could surmount ; 495
And turn his shame, to good account.
In France (tho' few would easy think it)
He trick'd a Jew of gems and trinket ;
No worse than what he did before,
When he took money for the poor, 900
And

And then (as wits are often said
To have a giddy kind of head)
Forgot, not meaning a transgression,
It ever was in his possession. —

This act, indeed, might correspond,
With his forgetting his own bond ;
And when the paper was reveal'd,
And he perceiv'd it, sign'd and seal'd ;
As if the sight of it displeas'd,

Or with a sudden terror seiz'd,
Left th' owner should the cash require,
He threw the writing in the fire. —

By these, and many another feat,
His character was so compleat

That when he reach'd the British shore,
The populace were in a roar :

And to obtain him more beholders,
They carried him upon their shoulders :
Whilst their loud shouts the welkin rent,
To praise the foe of government :

“ So easy 'tis in factious times,

“ With public zeal to cancel crimes. —

And as if fortune at this season,
Mean't to encourage fraud and treason,
And with her darkeſt looks to lour,
On men of highest rank and pow'r ;

The

The very steps that They pursued,
 To lessen faction's magnitude,
 By unforeseen misunderstanding,
 (Which other great men had a hand in) 930
 Caus'd the rude monster to increase,
 And trample down the friends of peace.

A gen'ral warrant was sued out,
 (On information good no doubt,
 And not on groundless fears and guesSES.) 935
 To search the Outlaw's draw'rs and presses,
 For other treasonable matter:

At which the mob rais'd such a clatter,
 That in defence of Magna Charta,
 They were more firm than sons of Sparta; 940
 And fill'd the town with constant frights;
 In the support of Bill of Rights.—

For their idea of the first,
 Was to make equal best and worst;
 That is, the man that could afford, } 945
 To eat cow-heel upon a board,
 Was just as great as any lord;
 And with a pot of porter heated,
 High as a Duke in senate seated,
 And the true meaning of the last, 950
 Their explanation far surpass:

(And

For Bill of Rights as They explain'd it ;
 (And with their clubs and fists maintain'd it)
 Was to call right whate'er they chose,
 And prove the truth of it by blows.— 955
 To make the glazier bring his bill ;
 And think it right t'improve his skill,
 By constant exercise of mending ;
 A trade they chose shou'd have no ending.—
 T'encourage such rebellious notions ; 960
 (In hopes to rise by new commotions)
 The modern Tribune was as ready,
 As the arch Patriot was steady ;
 And persevering in his plan,
 To eat the bread of ev'ry man ;— 965
 Revel and drink at others cost,
 In recompence of what he lost :—
 Tho' for the loss but few could know it,
 And it would puzzle him to shew it.—
 (But truth and modern patriot zeal, 970
 No knowledge of each other feel,
 Tho' the professors of the latter,
 Pretend the first, is their chief matter,
 And use her as a stalking horse
 To hide deceit or something worse.) 975
 The two great men above pourtray'd,
 Had other friends to give them aid ;

One under influence of Taurus,
 To our lost freedom would restore us :
 (Tho' so misled, that most concur 980
 To think his guide was Lucifer.)
 Another like Welch mountain goat,
 Bleated at pow'r with shriller note.—
 Whilst both, their birthright, us'd—a *Horn*
 To blow the ministers to scorn :— 985
 This Horn was sounded to produce
 Such hellish rancour and abuse,
 That too large doses tir'd and cloy'd,
 The men by whom it was employ'd.
 Tho' from the head at length cut off, 990
 It still was us'd to rail and scoff,
 Until its libellous effusion,
 Brought its career to a conclusion ;
 And that from which it hop'd to draw,
 Assistance and support—the law ; 995
 Committed it to proper keeping,
 And gave a place to sit and sleep in,
 Where we shall leave it to repose,
 Or form new plots against it foes.—
 Whilst in another book or chapter,
 The muse without poetic rapture,
 In simple and unstudied verse,
 The various methods shall rehearse ;

By

By which the presbyters beyond sea,
 (Thro' ways and means which few or none see) 1005
 Were help'd by faction rais'd in Britain,
 (A rock which rebels oft have split on)
 To levy war against that state,
 From which their fires did emigrate:—
 Under the bold, ill-founded claim 1010
 (Forgetting falsely whence they came)
 Of Independence—and the right,
 Whilom foretold by Butler's knight,
 Which may turn out—tho' well forecast,
 An Iguis Fatuus—at the last.—— 1015

END OF THE FIRST CANTO.

CANTO

By which the purifiers beyond seas
 (This way and means which few or none see)
 Were help'd by Gellion's aid in Britain
 (A rock which recks not how it came)
 To levy war against that state.



Under the bold, ill-fated claim
 (Forgoing folk's wrongs they came)
 Of independence—lost the right.

CANTO II



Without

Rebellion—and the lord knows what else

Shall I pledge to write of battles

Fairly proved for the world—

And by loving not a bit

Knew that the world was deadly

But he like an old water

For it was done—no longer

The ancient land—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

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For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

For it was done—no longer

C A N T O

T H E

S E C O N D.

BOLD was the man who first begun,
 To write how Troy was sack'd and won,
 For as the Greeks were ten years sieging,
 Unless the muse had been obliging,
 The ancient bard's—historic song, 5
 E'er it was done—might last as long.—
 But he like an old stager wary,
 Knew that the muse was necessary,
 And by invoking her at first,
 Fairly provided for the worst. 10
 Shall I presume to write of battles?
 Rebellion—and the lord knows what else?
 Without

Without first praying for the aid
 Of some unseen celestial maid ?
 Forbid it ancient use and custom,
Exemplum bonum et venustum.—
 Thou ! who so lately didst inspire,
 An Earl with patriotic fire,
 Forcing thereby an explanation,
 How he improv'd by education,
 So as to write bold and emphatical,
 Elegant, easy and grammatical ;
 And at Newmarket or elsewhere,
 (When running in his proper sphere)
 Taught him so easily from thence,
 To run away with common sense :
 Taught him how much a horse surpasses,
 The heavy sluggish breed of asses,
 When 'mongst the latter he was found,
 Drove 'gainst his will into a pound.
 Thinking a horse might leap the wall,
 When asses could not leap at all.—
 Thou who assisted in his speeches,
 To call the king's advisers—*leeches* ;
 And with such admirable wit,
 And pious awe of holy writ,
 Such true politeness and good breeding,
 (Learnt from his groom—at horses feeding)

Taught

Taught him,—[whilst all the bishops stare]

The twelve apostles to compare,

40

To the twelve men with bottoms full,

Seated on easy packs of wool :

Tho' as to one he could not see,

The just comparison—agree,

For of th' latter but eleven,

45

Had consciences serene and even ;

One being (as he said with spirit)

Void of integrity and merit. —

Or thou ! more rapid muse than Homer's !

Who aided Edmund at St. Omers,

50

To lay in such a stock of rhetoric,

As might support him to live better hic,

Than if he had continued there,

Employ'd in Romish fast and pray'r !

By whose kind help—" he cannot ope

55

" His mouth, but out there flies a trope,"

A metaphor, or some allusion,

To throw plain sense into confusion,

Making the stoutest yield to mercy,

" When he begins a controversy ;

60

" Not by the force of carnal reason,

" But indefatigable teasing :"—

Proving by pow'rful dint of arguing,

A loaded vessel has no cargo in. —

Or

Or that the voluntary bounties, 65
 Of loyal men in different counties,
 For raising soldiers to be sent,
 In aid of legal government,
 As plain as one and two make three,
 Are proofs of their great poverty 70
 Some of thy fluency dispense,
 And dip my pen in eloquence. —
 Or thou a muse far more elated !
 More animating—animated !
 Inspiring words,—neither fantastical,
 Affected, florid, or bombastical ;
 Who taught a senator to write, 75
 With brilliancy most exquisite,
 Such praises to a dead wife giving,
 In hopes to get a better living :
 By which the reader may be taught,
 She'd such uncommon reach of thought, 80
 That tho' she might 'tis true have learning,
 Yet that her knowledge and discerning,
 (Not in one science, but in all)
 Was instant and original ;
 That she'd a heart to such degree, 85
 Warm'd with her sensibility,
 That it—(the heart) observe how pretty !
 Had always ready tears for pity,

And

And yet (we must suppose for fear
 The heart should drown in constant tear)
 It glow'd (as safety might require)
 With friendship's pure and sacred fire : —
 Her love was happiness *to those*,
 (By which we more than one suppose
 To whom she yielded to be kind) 95
 With sentiments correct, refin'd,
 No elegance more pleasing than hers,
 So winning, amiable, her manners,
 That like angelic forms above,
 None could admire but they must love, 100
 (Or if a change you would desire)
 None could belove—but must admire;
 And by their admiration brighten'd,
 Might be enliven'd,—and enlighten'd.—
 In short thou more than lofty muse ! 105
 Who such expressions could infuse,
 To prove an English dame so bright,
 As to be all the world's delight !
 The only pattern of a wife,
 Prepar'd for death—and form'd for life :
 Grant thro' thy goodness high and mighty,
 Some little portion of the flighty,
 Some of thy well tried plans of knowing,
 When proper praises should be flowing,

How

How to describe and how compare ;
Thus ends my invoking prayer.—

'Twas in that city large and populous,
Call'd England's wonderful metropolis,
Where ev'ry artist finds protection,
And science rises to perfection ;
Where fortune fails not to augment,
The riches of the diligent,

But to the idle spreads seduction,
Accompanied with sure destruction ;
Where commerce or extensive trade,

In all its branches is display'd ;
Where luxury and dissipation,
(With vice their very near relation)

Give all those fancied wants existence,
By which the thrifty gain assistance.

(For vice and trade, like war and peace,
Each other lessen and increase)

'Twas at that hour which nature chose,
Should be adapted for repose,

But at which, they who have deserted
The plan of nature,—are diverted,

From any thought of sleep and quiet,
By dancing, fiddling, noise and riot.—

What use in nature to excel,

When art can manage just as well ?

Instead

instead of natural complexion,
 Carmine can bloom with true perfection ;
 Of flowing ringlets from the head,
 Horshair and wool—will do instead ;
 Whilst to the sun, in splendor bright, 145
 Dispensing wide his chearing light,
 The dazzling taper is prefer'd,
 By a luxurious thoughtless herd ;
 Who ev'ry substitute can buy,
 From pleasure unto pleasure fly, 150
 Only experiencing that wealth
 Can't find a substitute for health.—)
 'Twas at that hour, which the sedate,
 Distingui'h by the name of late ;
 Th' *arch-patriot*, being low in pocket, 155,
 As was his candle in the socket,
 Sat in a solitary room,
 Musing on better days to come,
 And in his intervals from sorrow,
 Penning false items for the morrow, 160
 To be inserted 'mongst the news,
 Mischief and faction to infuse,
 When suddenly a rumbling sound,
 Was heard beneath the hollow ground,
 The windows rattled and the door, 165
 And from an opening in the floor,

E

The

The fiend of discord rose,—reveal'd
 In part to fight,—and part conceal'd;
 Dreadful and hideous she stood,
 Her jaws defil'd with ropy blood,
 Her noisome breath poison'd the air,
 And snakes were mingled in her hair.
 Upon her son she cast her eyes,
 And saw him trembling with surprize,
 The horrid silence then she broke,
 And thus with soften'd voice she spake : —
 “ Be not alarm'd, my darling child !
 “ But to my fight be reconcil'd,
 “ In me behold thy dearest friend,
 “ And to my dread commands attend ;
 “ *Discord's* my name, to thee well known,
 “ For Satan stamp'd thee for my own ;
 “ Oft in a borrow'd shape disguis'd,
 “ Thee I've assist'd and advis'd.
 “ (For me to aid—I own is hateful,
 “ But that I knew thou wouldst be grateful,
 “ And aim by thy seditious writing,
 “ T'encourage quarrelling and fighting.)
 “ For blood thence flowing's my delight,
 “ To feed my endless appetite : —
 “ But tho' thy time has been well spent,
 “ In sowing seeds of discontent,

“ Yet

C A N T O II.

51

" Yet in abuse of words succeeding,
 " My stomach has but trifling feeding ;
 " Let war my son, be understood, 195
 " To be replete with better food,
 " By this realm against that engag'd,
 " My hunger might be well assuag'd :
 " But far the best for my digesting,
 " Are civil broils and wars intestine, 200
 " And my most tempting prospect lies,
 " 'Mongst Britain's western colonies ;
 " My emissaries there are sent,
 " The growing mischief to foment,
 " Gruff discontent by folly led, 205
 " And faction at her party's head ;
 " Ingratitude of blackest die,
 " And cruelty its near ally ;
 " Sedition, still dissembling fear,
 " Hypocrisy with pious leer, 210
 " With other fiends of goodness void,
 " Have long been busily employ'd ;
 " And all th' assemblies have so weeded,
 " Of those who for good order pleaded,
 " That the most permanent success, 215
 " Must all their great endeavours bless,
 " If thou canst furnish some pretence,
 " For sending proper aids from hence :

" Some

- " Some of my *friends* are here detain'd,
 " By which the purpose may be gain'd; 220
 " Envy that's watchful to destroy,
 " And sickens at another's joy,
 " Inwardly gnaw'd and self-distress,
 " That others shou'd be more carest,
 " With honour, rank and place rewarded, 225
 " Whilst she continues unregarded. —
 " She'll aim all conscience to efface,
 " In some who have not got a place;
 " The minds of senators shall sower,
 " Both in the upper house and lower, 230
 " And make them rail in bold debate,
 " Against the rulers of the state:
 " Encouraging their country's foes,
 " By resolution to oppose,
 " Whatever method could be taken, 235
 " The nations valour to awaken,
 " To keep unchang'd her old possession,
 " And join in civil wars suppression. —
 " Ambition too of fouler kind,
 " Shall help to poison many a mind, 240
 " Aiming to rise by great men's crosses,
 " And win, by other people's losses:
 " Unfeeling avarice shall come,
 " In hopes to get an ample sum,

By

" By furnishing without contrition, 245
 " Its enemies with ammunition,
 " Laughing at ev'ry common tie,
 " Of nature and society,
 " So long as daily more and more,
 " Is added to the present store. — 250
 " Do thou my son join these abettors,
 " By publishing more lying letters,
 " With false accounts of butcher'd lives,
 " By tomahawks and scalping knives ;
 " Of plans despotic and tyrannic, 255
 " To be inforc'd by troops Germanic ;
 " By such the vulgar may be wrought on,
 " To dread designs that ne'er were thought on :
 " And by thus blindly misconceiving,
 " (Under a notion of relieving) 260
 " Some thoughtless people may encourage,
 " Their enemies profess to forage,
 " And seize as their undoubted prey,
 " Whatever falls within their way : —
 " And as their strength and force increases, 265
 " Cut all the Englishmen to pieces,
 " As men that come from distant regions,
 " To which they will not own allegiance. —
 " Then shall that glorious rage begin,
 " In which (tho' neither party win) 270

Yet

- " Yet blood shall flow for my enjoyment,
 " And doubts arise for thy employment;
 " Thence heaping trouble upon trouble,
 " Thy income and thy friends shall double,
 " And perhaps treble for awhile,
 " (By helping lame dogs o'er a stile,)
 " Pretending to advise assistance,
 " But keeping peace, at a great distance.—
 " Be then, my son, no more desponding,
 " Preserve the knack of corresponding, 280
 " By letters drest in language pure,
 " Under another signature,
 " Directed to thyself,—and then—
 " By answers made by the same pen;
 " Keep thy old art—in paragraph, 285
 " Whether to make men cry or laugh,
 " Yet pointed to the same intention,
 " To nourish quarrels and dissention : —
 " Keep all these precepts in thy view,
 " Adieu, my favour'd child ! — Adieu ! " 290
 Thus having said, her leave she took,
 Again the door and windows shook,
 The floor divided—and the sprite,
 sunk down,—and vanish'd from the sight.
 True to the thoughts she wou'd inculcate, 295
 New tales of trouble to promulgate,

The son, attentive to her hints,
 With falsehood fills the public prints:
 If troops are levied to support
 The kingdom, — 'tis a trick at court, 300
 With fears—ye timorous, to alarm ye,
 Of freedom lost, from standing army,
 If ministers send proper force,
 To stop a breach—from growing worse,
 And some shou'd chance to meet their fate, 305
 In arms contending 'gainst the state;
 " 'Tis butchery and cruel murder,
 " By law so prov'd by the Recorder." —
 If those who rule shou'd lean to mercy,
 Not listening to his tales of hearsay, 310
 And send an olive branch of peace,
 The poor misguided to release;
 'Tis represented more amiss,
 And is a shameful cowardice.
 If Britons chance to be enlisted, 315
 That treason's power may be resisted:
 'Tis scandalous and void of sense,
 To leave the realm without defence.—
 If to get rid of this objection,
 And save the English from defection, 320
 They are not sent on such a service,
 But kept at home to help at harvest,
 And

Glyn

And foreigners are hir'd for fighting,
 (A trade by use—they more delight in)
 'Tis arbitrary and despotic,
 To bring in government exotic:
 If to support the resolution,
 That all shou'd join in contribution,
 To keep that nation rich and strong,
 To which they tell you they belong,
 Sums of necessity are spent,
 Tho' for a future saving meant:
 'Tis represented as a measure,
 Absurdly wasting public treasure.—
 In short, whatever be the meaning,
 In light most opposite, 'tis seen in;
 Whilst all in private companies,
 Who laugh at patriotic lies,
 And venture sometimes to a friend,
 Their king and country to defend,
 Are branded with the name of swervers,
 Government hirelings and time servers;
 (Tho' to a court they never came,
 Nor statesman know—but by the name)
 Such arguments as these the needy,
 Catch at with appetite most greedy:—
 Whilst city bankrupts hope to rise,
 And by false rumours raise supplies,

Sinking

Sinking th' opinion of the loan,
 Upon a level with their own, 350
 The public credit to decry,
 And lower stocks they mean to buy:
 Tho' not to pay for—but from whence,
 Proceeds their gain? the difference;
 Insuring ships from being stranded, 355
 Whose freights and men are safely landed;
 Or laying wagers as a doubt,
 Of what seems hard to be made out,
 Tho' pre-convinc'd which side to be on,
 As much as those who knew that d'Eon, 360
 Was not as some insur'd a true man,
 But in all things—but dress, a woman.
 Some would pay twenty pounds or more,
 Condition'd to have twenty score,
 If France, America should aid, 365
 And join them for the sake of trade,
 (And then to get at the condition,
 Secretly aid the coalition.)
 One would a bolder subject hit on,
 To seize the Majesty of Britain, 370
 Hew down his guards in their career,
 And carry him the lord knows where;
 For which grand scheme when sent to prison,
 (Or the king's house instead of his own)

And

And afterwards dismiss'd thereout, 379
 Because the proof—appear'd in doubt,
 Commence a suit for the intent,
 Of wrong, and false imprisonment,
 To gain sufficient in the end,
 To make an ample dividend. 380
 Whilst men of such an artful kind,
 From jobs like these a living find,
 Others of more exalted station,
 Would rise by ruining the nation;
 Adopting a like-conduct,—even 385
 In the fam'd chapel of St. Stephen,
 Or in a house of high renown,
 Where noble cousins of the crown,
 Broach doctrines of so strange a tendance,
 Concerning Yankee independance, 390
 That hearers think they have forgot,
 Whether they're Englishmen or not, —
 And thus whilst Senators divide,
 (As Hudibras had prophecied)
 The printed speeches, sent in letters 395
 To the American abettors
 Of discontent and civil war,
 (In hopes of being popular)
 Embolden traitors so befriended,
 To venture further than intended;

Encourage

Encourage the Bostonian faints,
 To use plain words instead of faints :
 'Till in the sequel they determine,
 To pack off all the loyal vermin,
 And then (for liberty recov'ring) 405
 Wage actual war 'gainst the sov'reign.
 Their system change into offensive,
 And lose their argument offensive,
 Of standing firmly to support,
 Their rights against a haughty court,
 But with a view throughout the whole,
 To live without the least controul,
 They cry, go on, and never stop here,
 But do whatever you think proper ; —
 For tho' our plans may seem absurd, 415
 Some Englishmen have given the word,
 And we may hope for their assistance,
 Tho' lab'ring for us at a distance ;
 Because our actual defection,
 Will bring that national dejection, 420
 Of which our friends will make a handle,
 Statesmen and placemen to disband all,
 Laying the blame of our proceedings,
 On ministerial misleadings ;
 Making the credulous believe, 425
 That for their country's woes they grieve,
 That

That the state's vessel must be lost,
 Misguided and by tempests tost,
 Unless old pilots are restor'd,
 And modern ones thrown overboard. — 439
 Thus argue men resolv'd on treason,
 And civil discord without reason;
 And soon their plans are put in force,
 Mending the times by worse and worse.
 New troops are rais'd, by paper paid, 439
 And gen'als chosen from some trade;
 Whilst false reports and rumours fly,
 Thro' each respective colony,
 Purposely spread to raise alarms,
 And fright the people into arms; 440
 (Which if but once too rashly wielded,
 Can't be laid down again or yielded:)
 Whilst men of truth and good esteem,
 Are rashly hurried down the stream,
 Afraid to disavow those doings, 445
 Which can't but end in their own ruins.
 At length the fatal day appears,
 Which will not be forgot for years;
 When thirteen Delegates well suited,
 To be by faction's friends deputed, 450
 Sit representing thirteen States,
 Not one of which Great Britain hates:

(Tho'

(Tho' it is manifest to see,
 Faction can force majority,
 Whilst men inclin'd to be contented. 455
 Nor are, nor would be represented.)

In this illegal congregation,
 So hostile to the mother nation,
 Which no true loyalist opposing
 Rebellion's voice—dare pop his nose in ; 460

Upon this memorable day,
 Soon was allegiance done away,
 Friendship, good-will and truth rejected,
 Mother and sons no more connected ;

By one ill judg'd, ungrateful act, 465
 The sinews of the state were crackt,
 Whilst those who pass'd the cruel vote,
 To all mankind their reasons wrote ;

Which are so elegant in diction,
 So founded upon true conviction, 470
 Void of abuse,—and free from fiction,

That if the muse her aid affords,
 They here shall flow in their own words. —

“ When in the course of human things,
 “ All subjects may desert their kings, 475

“ And thus becoming disaffected,
 “ Break bonds by which they were connected ;

“ Assuming

" Assuming 'mongst the powers on earth,
 " An equal rank, to which their birth,
 " The laws of heav'n and of nature, 480
 " Intitle every human creature;
 " Respect when men are thus inclin'd,
 " For the opinions of mankind,
 " Requires they should the causes tell,
 " That have induc'd them to rebel. 485
 " First, let this downright maxim strike,
 " That all men are born free alike,
 " And are undoubtedly allow'd,
 " By providence to be endow'd,
 " (As many a learned author writes) 490
 " With some unalienable rights;
 " 'Mong these we lay the greatest stress,
 " On life, pursuit of happiness,
 " And (what is best of all the three)
 " Of uncontrouled liberty. 495
 " For surely no one can believe,
 " But he's a certain right to live,
 " Without receiving check or stop here,
 " As long as ever he thinks proper :
 " Neither is life like chair or table, 500
 " To one another alienable,
 " Neither can any mortal have,
 " The right to make himself a slave ;

— Altho

“(Altho’ by thieving we must saym’ gain)”

“Some people do it ev’ry day) 505

“Neither can any one entrap ye,

“From the just right of being happy:

“(Tho’ your chief happiness in life,

“Should be to kiss your neighbour’s wife.)

“To keep these rights by their consents, 510

“Men instituted governments;

“And should they afterwards be tir’d,

“Of systems that the world admir’d,

“The people have a right t’abolish,

“Alter, relinquish, and demolish, 515

“By methods novel and surprizing,

“New states and powers organising,

“In such a form and figure dress’d,

“As the wise authors shall think best.

“Prudence indeed might plainly dictate, 520

“(To any but a dull and thick pate)

“That governments establish’d ancient,

“Should not be chang’d for causes transient,

“And therefore all experience shews,

“That men would rather something lose, 525

“Than to be rash,—because they’re strong,

“And right themselves by doing wrong.—

“But when we had refus’d assent,

“To British acts of parliament,

“Tho’

- “ Tho’ bulwarks of the constitution) 530
 “ And stuck to this our resolution ;
 “ When we determin’d be free,
 “ And seiz’d on other people’s tea,
 “ Tarring and feathering ev’ry fool,
 “ That spoke in favour of good rule ; 535
 “ Broke up the courts of law and justice,
 “ (For in ourselves—our hope and trust is)
 “ Forcing from ev’ry one—concession,
 “ To things of which we made profession,
 “ And setting those we could not guide, 540
 “ To ride upon a stick—astride,
 “ Because we plainly saw designs,
 “ To catch us in despotic mines :
 “ When *after this*—the plans absurd,
 “ Of that harsh tyrant G——e the Third, 545
 “ Under a notion of expedience,
 “ To bring us to a due obedience,
 “ Pursued thro’ regular gradation,
 “ Of great abuse and usurpation,
 “ Prove an invariable design, 550
 “ Our liberties to undermine,
 “ A resolution to betray,
 “ And rule us by despotic sway ;
 “ It is our right and our intent,
 “ To throw off such a government, 555
 “ Whilst

30 " Whilst other methods may be tried,
 " For future safety to provide.
 " And as when two men have been fighting,
 " At first not thinking who's the right in,
 " Yet after he that was in fault, 560
 " Begins an action of assault;
 " So we to gain the world's applauses,
 " Produce effects from our own causes;
 " And by that world to be acquitted,
 " Let facts be to their ears submitted. 565
 " He (George the Third is understood)
 " Rejected laws for public good;
 " He has those governors forbidden,
 " By whom we long have been bestridden,
 " To let those laws requiring haste, 570
 " With their authority be grac'd,
 " Unless they stopt the operation,
 " Till they could know his inclination:
 " And whilst those laws have been suspended,
 " They ha'nt been properly attended. — 575
 " He has refus'd to give assent
 " To other laws, as wisely meant;
 " For the convenient exercise,
 " Of districts in the Colonies,
 " Unless They'd tamely be contented 580
 " Not to be duly represented;

" A right that's formidable known
 " To tyrants, and to Them alone.
 " He's made the Legislators come,
 " To aukward places far from home, 585
 " To keep them distant from all pleasures,
 " And so fatigue Them to his measures.
 " He has repeatedly dissolv'd
 " The Representatives, involv'd
 " In many troubles caus'd by Those, 590
 " Whom he employ'd to be their foes,
 " Meerly because they boldly stood
 " With firmness for their Country's good,
 " Opposing ev'ry aim sinister
 " Of him and his unjust minister, 595
 " In forging fetters for the brave,
 " Turning a freeman to a slave.
 " He has refus'd for a long space
 " From such dismissions taking place,
 " To call together new assemblies, 600
 " (Tho' legislative pow'r in Them lies)
 " Whereby such pow'r of legislation
 " (Which could not reach annihilation)
 " Returns to ev'ry one at large
 " To exercise at little charge ; 605
 " The State still subject all the time,
 " T'invasive harms from foreign clime,
 " Still

- “ Still subject (as its always been)
“ To strange convulsive pangs within:
“ He has endeavour'd to create 510
“ Depopulation in the State ;
“ (Altho' at home, the world allows
“ He has himself been a good spouse)
“ Obstructing laws prudent and wise,
“ All foreigners to nat'ralize, 615
“ Refusing to pass other bills,
“ For such men with their own good wills,
“ To be encourag'd to come hither,
“ (Or good or bad no matter whether)
“ Raising the price of new gain'd lands, 620
“ To all except his servile bands.
“ (Tho' we must say in his defence
“ That often at his own expence)
“ And by the help of his law courts,
“ Some of his subjects he transports, 625
“ And safely lands them on this shore,
“ New modes of living to explore,
“ And such 'mongst us we often find
“ Improve and propagate mankind.
“ The course of justice he impeded 630
“ Refusing judges that we needed,
“ And other judges of his making,
“ We fear are of his plans partaking,

“ Hold

- " Holding their offices and pay,
 " At hazard of his saying, nay. 635
 " And tho' we only now complain'd
 " That foreigners had been restrain'd
 " From settling with us, to assist
 " In adding to our motley list ;
 " Yet now we must complain of harms 640
 " In sending officers by swarms
 " To harrafs Us—to drink and eat
 " Our people's liquor, and their meat ;
 " Besides, in peaceful times like these,
 " He sends more soldiers than we please. 645
 " And all the troops He chose to send here
 " He artfully has aim'd to render
 " Superior to the civil pow'r
 " Which therefore They with ease devour.
 " He has to others given assent 650
 " (Meaning the British parliament)
 " To subject us to jurisdictions,
 " Which we deny and swear are fictions ;
 " Therefore those laws that us offended,
 " We call no true laws,—but pretended.— 655
 " For quart'ring men that dont belong us,
 " Large bodies of his troops among us ;
 " For saving them by a mock trial,
 " From punishment deserved by all,
 " For

635 " For any murders they think fit, 660

" On our poor people to commit;

" For ordering trade to be destroy'd,

" Which we with all the world enjoy'd;

" For taxing us without relenting,

640 " Altho' we never were consenting; 665

" For taking from us in a fury,

" The right of being tried by jury;

" For sending us beyond the sea,

" To be arraign'd for piracy,

645 " Or depredation, war and treason, 670

" Esteem'd offences without reason;

" For alt'ring laws both free and good,

" Of Canada—i'th' neighbourhood,

" Suff'ring despotical, instead

650 " French laws to be established, 675

" At once to make it an example,

" On us and on our rights to trample,

" And a fit guide to introduce,

" Such arbitrary plans 'mong us;

655 " For making us in more things smarter, 680

" Taking away our ancient charters,

" And unaccustom'd modes arranging,

" Establish'd rules and customs changing;

" For most despotical suspensions

660 " Of our assemblies and conventions, 685

" Them-

- “ Themselves declaring well invested,
 “ With pow’r and right—(by us contested)
 “ Of making laws with great defects,
 “ Binding on us in all respects. —
 “ He, (meaning majesty Britannic, 690
 “ Whom we distinguish by tyrannic
 “ Not at this distance aw’d by fear)
 “ Has abdicated ruling here,
 “ Declaring as his speech acquaints us,
 “ He wont protect—but war against us. 695
 “ Our seas he plunder’d, and our coasts
 “ Invaded with his pow’rful hosts,
 “ Burning our towns about our heads,
 “ Killing our people in their beds;
 “ And with his former deeds conforing, 700
 “ He at this time is here transporting,
 “ Bodies of mercenary Hessians,
 “ Compleating all his past transgressions;
 “ Ending the works of depredation,
 “ Death, tyranny, and desolation, 705
 “ Begun with horrid circumstances,
 “ Before unknown but by romances,
 “ Of perfidy without its equal,
 “ Cruelty, (murder in the sequel)
 “ Of crimes a monstrous residue, 710
 “ That barbarous ages never knew,
 “ Un-

- " Unworthy, as may well be said,
 " Of him a christian nation's head.
 " He has our citizens constrain'd
 " To take up arms which They disdain'd, 715
 " Tho' forc'd to act, as He should please,
 " When taken on the open seas ;
 " To fight, altho' Americans
 " Against their Co-Republicans,
 " Who thus against each others will, 720
 " Must by their friends be kill'd or kill.
 " He who in evil thus delighted,
 " Troubles and jars has here excited,
 " For He has aim'd to bring among us
 " A savage tribe, that dont belong us, 725
 " To act against us—without feeling,
 " Our heads (as if an orange) peeling ;
 " Whose known more cruel mode of warring
 " Than ours, of feathering and tarring,
 " Is all without regard alike 730
 " Of weakness, age, or sex to strike.—
 " In ev'ry stage of these oppressions
 " Of loyal truth we've made professions,
 " And still the burthen of our song
 " Has pray'd for a redress of wrong: 735
 " But how have our Requests been treated ?
 " Only with injuries repeated.

" A

" A prince, we'd have you understand
 " Whose character we thus can brand
 " With acts of cruelty and shame, 740
 " Fit only for a Tyrant's name,
 " Is not, the world may plainly see,
 " Proper to rule the brave and free.
 " Nor were we wanting in good breeding
 " Our British brethren—*jars to lead in* ; 744
 " We've warn'd Them——by their legislature
 " Not to infringe our rights of Nature,
 " Nor think to place Themselves before us,
 " Or aim at jurisdiction o'er us ,
 " We have reminded them of what 750
 " We had ourselves almost forgot,
 " Namely—from Them we emigrated,
 " And therefore deem ourselves related ;
 " We have to them our wrongs reveal'd
 " And to their justice have appeal'd ; 755
 " By consanguinity conjuring
 " To stop these ills beyond enduring,
 " Which must inevitably tend
 " To spoil connections in the end.
 " But They too almost one and all, 760
 " Have turn'd a deaf ear to our call.
 " We therefore jointly acquiesce,
 " (As it is plain we can't do less)

" To

" To seperate ourselves by force,
 " Pronouncing sentence of divorce, 765
 " Looking upon Them as you'll find,
 " We mean to look on all mankind,
 " On plans of ancient Rome and Greece,
 " Foes when at war—and friends in peace.
 " We then the lawful Delegates 770
 " Of the American joint States,
 " In Congress met, our vigour feeling,
 " And to the King of Heav'n appealing
 " For that which we have hither brought,
 " A moral rectitude of thought; 775
 " Do, by the pow'r that in Us lies,
 " Acting for All these Colonies,
 " Solemnly publish and declare,
 " That these same Colonies now are,
 " And from henceforth of Right shall be, 780
 " States Independant Great and Free
 " Thus at one step, we trample down,
 " Allegiance to the British crown,
 " Ending political alliance
 " And setting Britain at defiance, 785
 " Insisting we're with pow'r endued
 " To levy war, or peace conclude,
 " Foreign alliances contract;
 " Or do each independent act.

G

" And

" And for support of this our deed, 790
 " By which we're from oppression freed,
 " Having made out a good pretence,
 " We in the Trust of Providence,
 " One to the other pledge—upon our
 " Lives, fortunes and our sacred honour, 795
 " Sign'd as our hands shall here confess,
 " For and by Order of Congress,
 " John Hancock, president, anointed,
 " Charles Thompson, Seesetaire, appointed."

From a memorial so new 800
 So candid, rational, and true,
 Is it a matter to be wonder'd,
 So many join'd the Yankee standard?
 Or was it possible for France,
 Neglecting such a lucky chance, 805
 To pass the fair occasion by
 Of joining hands with perfidy?
 No!—sooner shall the British tar,
 Forget the art of naval War;
 Misers forget a hidden sum, 810
 Or English soldiers sound of drum;
 Sooner shall patriot Charles forget
 The art of running into debt,

With

With no more pow'r, or will to pay,
Than putting off from day to day ; 835

Sooner the Anglo-Gallic Duke,
Shall lose the private pique he took,
Against the man who fills the throne,
With virtues greater than his own :

In short much sooner shall the devil, 820
Forget to nourish sin and evil,

Than France forget her double dealing,
And treachery beyond concealing. —

But now bright genius of this isle!
Again propitious deign to smile, 825

Grant that the thunder of our cannon,
May soon set ev'ry British man on,

To punish their perfidious neighbours,
Not fearing dangers, pains or labours,

With glory and revenge in view, 830
The faithless dastards to pursue. —

And since for brothers well to live,
They should each others faults forgive,

Grant that this conduct of the Gauls,
May work their own deserved falls : 835

Whilst all the honest and the wise,
Of Britain and her Colonies,

May join in one and the same cause,
To keep our honour, faith and laws ;

Make

Make us in future more connected,

480

When plans mistaken are corrected,

And for the whole dominion's sake,

Like jockies learn to give and take :

At least to make all troubles even,

Learn to forgive and be forgiven, —

845

'Then shall the French in fear and terror,

Tamely be glad to own their error,

Faction and breach of faith shall sink,

The cup of sour repentance drink,

Whilst truth and loyalty shall rise

To their hereditary skies.

F I N I S.





Page 32, Line 800. Sister & Brother."

Mr. Macaulay & Mr. Alderman
Lawbridge, — The History, writer
& Publisher of Lies & Incendiary
Republican Venue, & Blowing of
Coals of Sedition —

He following of same Laudable
plan, & arraigning, King, Lords
& Com. in the most virulent terms,
& encouraging Rebellion both at
home & Abroad.

Page D. line 819. "Roman Tribune, the
said L. Lawbridge, ^{who} fond of Tribunitia
Power, & factions Teal, was painted &
Shew'd at an Exhibition of Pictures
at that Dress. — 1777 —

Page 34. Line 853. — Was another not a
Presbyterian Brother, — Meaning John
Wilkes Atty of Law, but here
Author is mistaken; for he was like
former, first Initiated in all
Mysteries of Unitarianism by
his Parents, who were of that Persua-
sion.

but who like the other, made use of
Religious Tenets no farther than
suited his Interest, & unite all of
Brethren to support of good Old Cause

Page 39. Line 978 - Fred.^h Bull M.D.
of London; a Cats paw of W. Wilks who
plunder'd his Pocket greatly from a
true Presbyterian Connection. -

- D^c Line 982. - S^r. Wathin Lewis an
Alderman of London, of y^e same Association

- D^c Line 984 - John Storr, Clergyman
& Minister of Brentford, Threw off
his Gown; & united himself to y^e same
Society, & was committed to y^e Kings
Bench for a Year for a Libel. -

Page 44. Line 18 - An Earl -
Abington; & a great Writer & Speech
maker ag^t y^e Ministry.


Page 45 - Line - 30 - Edmund Burke
member of Par^l & a warm Pleader,
arguer, & dueller, in support of y^e
Ministry who wish to be in, & who aim
to overthrow those who are In

- Page 46 - Line 79 - Gov.^r. Pownall of y^e
Colony of Massachusetts Bay wrote y^e
following Epitaph on his Wife & Daugh^r
of Gen^l. Churchill & Widow of S^r. John
Hawker Esq. who died 1777. & is buried
in the Cathedral of Lincoln

Here lies entombed
Anne Harriet, daughter of Lieut. General
Churchill.
Wife in her first marriage to S^r. Everard
Stawhorne Knight.
In her second, to Gen^l. Dowdall. —
She died Feb: 3^d 6th 1777. Aged 51.
Her Person was that of ^{animated} ^{animating}
Beauty,
With a Complexion of ^{most} exquisite
Brilliance;
Unfaded when she fell.
Her Understanding was of such quickness &
Reach of thought,
That her knowledge, altho she had learning,
Was Instant & Original;
Her heart warm'd with Universal benevolence
To ^{of} highest Degree of Sensibility;
Had a ready tear for Pity,
And glowed with friendship as with a beam
And Inviolable fire.
Her love to those who were blest with
Her ^{as} happiness. ^{Elevated}
Her Sentiments were correct, refined
Her Manners so cheerful, elegant, ^{amiable} winning
That while she was admired she was beloved,
And while she Enlightened & Enlivened
She was ^{of} Delight ^{of} World in which
She lived.
She was formed for Life.
She was prepared for Death
Which being.

a gentle wafting into Immortality
She lives
Where Life is Real.



If you have the above Book we shall be ob-
liged to you to lend it to Dr. Marsh, who wants much to
it.  It was printed just in America, & I have
reprinted it some years ago, but it cannot be had

Yr. Obedt Servant
A. White junior

Wm. Tringale
an Inductive Form by W. Turnbull
Connecticut

